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SERVICE

NEWS

ISSUED FOR THE STAFF OF THE SOIL CONSERVATION
SERVICE U. S. D. A. NOT FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

September 6, 1941

No. 22



"Secretary Wickard's declaration that 'Food will win the war and write the peace' should impress upon every employee of the Soil Conservation Service the vital importance of the job that each of us is doing," says the Chief.

"Again, as in the critical days of World War I, America is turning to its land for the strength needed both at home and abroad to fight off threats to our peace and liberties.

"We have the land, all right, just as we had it then. We can meet the need. But this time we have something else--experience and knowledge. This time we know how to use the land. There need be none of the destruction and waste that marked our increase in production for the last war. Today we can use the soil and keep it, too.

"Probably the greatest contribution that all of us can make to national defense right now," declares the Chief, "is to do a better job on the job. Service employees must double their efforts, and double them again, if this country is to avoid the outright ruin of millions of acres as a result of an all-out effort to produce food."

To help employees know their job better and understand the basic policies which are to guide the SCS through the present emergency, Chief Bennett also urges careful reading of the following excerpts from a letter recently addressed to each regional conservator.

"The Service is determined to adhere to the complete individual farm-conservation plan in its work for conservation. Through this approach, the treatment of different types of land on the farms and ranches of the nation in accordance with their individual needs and adaptabilities can best be accomplished. Through these plans, the measures and practices constituting conservation treatment will be coordinated in such a way that each measure or practice will support another, and so that work in one field and on one farm will supplement the work done on adjacent fields and adjacent farms, wherever this is practicable.

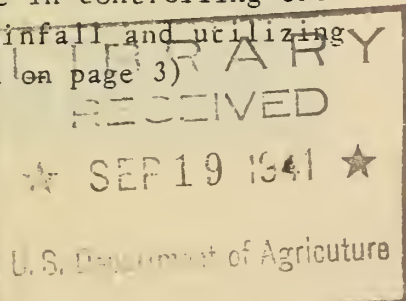
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"The Service will continue to help farmers and ranchers plan their long-time land-use and conservation goals, and wherever possible will assist in the work required to attain these goals.

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"The Service will continue to work with all types of farmers, from the very poorest sharecroppers to those in the best circumstances, wherever there is need for technical assistance in controlling erosion, conserving rainfall and utilizing

(Continued on page 3)



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ABOUT DEFENSE

In response to a suggestion from the President, Secretary Wickard has named the presidents of four leading farm organizations as a farm organization committee on agricultural production for defense and related matters. The committee is composed of James G. Patton, president of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America; Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, and Judge John D. Miller, president of the National Cooperative Council. The appointment was made after consultation with the Office of Civilian Defense.

The committee will meet regularly with the Secretary of Agriculture and other Department officials to aid with the defense production effort and to give assistance in other matters where the experience and resources of the farm organizations will prove helpful in meeting defense needs.

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Footwear production in the United States in 1941, if maintained at present levels, will exceed 450 million pairs, an all time record.

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New Mexico will stage a State wide black-out on Sept. 12. Significance of the demonstration in New Mexico lies in the fact that it is a border State, with considerable areas of sparse population and is potentially the section through which "an invasion" of the United States conceivably might be initiated.

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A Government financed voluntary physical rehabilitation program for selectees rejected for Army service has been recommended by the Commission on Physical Rehabilitation and steps are now being taken to obtain necessary legislation, according to announcement made by Federal Security Administrator McNutt.

The commissioning of the U.S.S. North Carolina on April 9, five months ahead of schedule, the commissioning of the U.S.S. Washington on May 15, six months ahead of schedule, the launching of the U.S.S. South Dakota on June 7, four months ahead of schedule -- these are events clearly indicating the seriousness of America's all-out efforts for defense. The fact that three such powerful ships have been launched or commissioned well ahead of schedule and within a period of three months, and that a fourth, the U.S.S. Massachusetts, will soon be launched, is a token of the United States' determination, in spite of all obstacles, to have an unbeatable battle fleet available for all comers.

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Steps are being taken to secure for defense production street car and railroad rails which have been abandoned and left imbedded in city streets. Ralph Budd, Transportation Commissioner in OEM, says there are more than 232,000 tons of scrap iron imbedded in city streets, according to a recent survey.

A plan is under consideration whereby WPA would provide the necessary funds for removing the rails and make necessary repairs to the streets involved.

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T. Roy Reid, Assistant to the Secretary, has been appointed by Secretary Wickard to serve as USDA's liaison officer with the Office of Civilian Defense.

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Responding to many inquiries, OPM has released a statement explaining that discarded silk stockings have no value as defense material.

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Army purchases of fresh fruits and vegetables now amount to approximately \$1,500,000 monthly.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT

(Continued from page 1)

water resources, and readjusting land-use practices in the interests of the individual and the community.

"Achievement of soil conservation, then, involves the following major procedures: erosion control and prevention, conservation and utilization of rainfall, prevention of accumulation of toxic salts and water-logging by drainage, prevention of burning of organic soils, prevention or reduction of leaching by improved tillage, mulching, and cropping practices, and encouraging shifts in the use of highly erodible land to grass, trees, or other protective cover, by substitution of land better adapted to cultivation through drainage, clearing, and more intensive culture of less erodible lands.

"Inasmuch as the program of the Soil Conservation Service is based on the coordinated treatment of land according to its specific needs and adaptabilities, it is necessary, in order to effectuate the program, that every man in the Service coordinate his skills with those of his associates, and cooperate in that spirit of unity and helpfulness which will best serve the interests of the public. Without this coordination in all the activities of the Service--in the thinking of its personnel, in its planning, and in its daily routine and personal contacts--we shall never be able to perform our job with the technical and administrative excellence needed to meet and defeat the erosion problem."

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E. L. Sauer, project supervisor at Urbana, Ill., and J. C. Atherton, cooperative agent at the same station, have reported their observations on Illinois farm crop yields in an article, "Contour Farming Boosts Yields and Maintains Soil Resources," in the May *Illinois Farm Economics*.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT
ASKS LOAN OF SCS MAN

Dr. W. C. Lowdermilk, Assistant Chief of the Soil Conservation Service, was recently appointed by the Chinese Government as Honorary High Adviser to its Executive Yuan on forestry, flood control, and soil and water conservation. The Chungking Government requested our Government to loan Dr. Lowdermilk to them for a year. This loan was approved by the Departments of Agriculture and State, and Dr. Lowdermilk was planning to go by Clipper in September until his recent illness made necessary the delay of this project until another year.

- O -

The Chenango County (New York) Clearing House Association has expressed its interest and appreciation of the soil saving work accomplished by the Chenango Soil Conservation District in a letter addressed to the district chairman. In endorsing the district activities, the Association says, "The Chenango County Clearing House Association, representing the commercial banks in Chenango County... will not only support a program to promote better soil management in this area but we shall continue to encourage and support a more active participation by all farmers in your program and request a more intensive program of education to acquaint farmers and others with the benefits resulting from better land, soil and water management practices."

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First reports on the campaign for the sale of Defense Bonds and Stamps in the USDA show 92.5 percent participation for Washington SCS employees. All bureaus have not reported as yet but it is believed that SCS will be among the top-notchers in sales activities.

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Consumption of fresh fruits in America has risen from 120 7 pounds per person in 1919-20 to 147 4 pounds in 1938-39.

PATENT IS GRANTED FOR ROTARY SUBSOILER DEVICE

Leslie W. Love, head of Construction Operations at Albuquerque, New Mexico, has been granted a patent on a device known as "Rotary Subsoilers." The invention, which is a device for cutting a furrow or chisel mark in the soil, has three features which make it particularly useful to farmers and soil conservationists: (1) it will make a furrow or opening in the soil without materially disturbing the vegetation or top soil; (2) it will cut an opening through top soil so that water will penetrate the subsoil and provide moisture to the roots of vegetation, and (3) it operates at fast speed and thereby reduces the time and cost of treating the land.

The invention is dedicated to the free use of the public which permits its manufacture and use without the payment of royalties. Copies of the patent may be secured through the office of A. V. Schridder, head of Claims, Patents and Examinations Section, Washington, D. C. Further particulars regarding the invention may be secured from Mr. Love at Albuquerque.

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Reporting to the Chief on conditions in Region 7, A. E. McClymonds says that extra moisture supplies stored up in the spring by conservation practices are causing crops in numerous areas to show up to a decided advantage at the present time. He also reported that farmers in North and South Dakota were harvesting the best wheat crops they have had in years. Conditions are also good in Montana and Wyoming, Mr. McClymonds said, with grass the most luxuriant it has been for a number of years.

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Just off the press is an excellent booklet "Civilian Conservation Corps - Contributing to the Defense of the Nation." Much of the credit for the fine editorial and make up work goes to G. H. Gilbertson.

NEW LAW PROVIDES FOR UNIFORM PROMOTIONS

The Ramspeck-Mead bill, H. R. 1073, which will provide a uniform system for administrative promotions throughout the Government service, has been approved by the President. The new law is summarized briefly in the digest of proceedings of Congress.

"... directs one-step administrative, within-grade promotions every 18 months for satisfactory permanent, per annum employees under the Classification Act at grades for which the minimum salary is less than \$3,800; and every 30 months for those at grades beginning at \$3,800 or more, prohibits such promotions for any person whose compensation is below the middle of the grade unless his efficiency rating is 'good' or better, and for any person at or above the middle of the grade unless his efficiency rating is better than 'good', and authorizes promotions of one additional step during each period, in exceptional cases, but requires such increases to be reported through the C. S. C. to Congress."

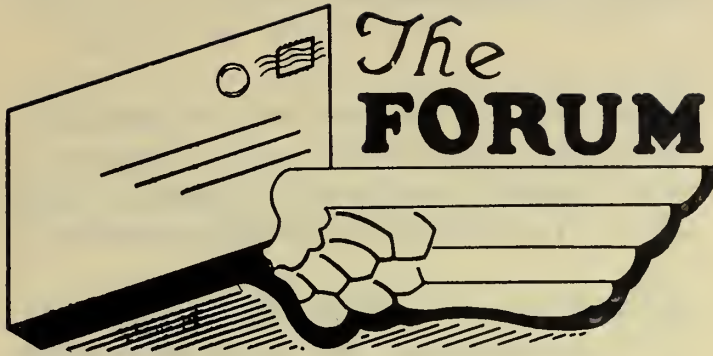
The Office of the Director of Personnel in the Department is now preparing detailed instructions on the administration of the new law.

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In the first such program of its kind undertaken in the Northeast, the Freehold Soil Conservation District has initiated a stream clearance project in Monmouth County, N. J. The work is being done at the Manasquan River to restore to tillable condition several hundred acres of once fertile farm land which has been subject to frequent flooding by the river.

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At the recent meeting of "Friends of the Land" at Columbus, Ohio, the Chief was elected a councilor of that organization, along with Harry Slattery of REA.



TWO FIRSTS

(Region 10 took exception to a Service News statement that Arkansas was the first State to enact a districts law. The Berkeley office offered Nevada as contender for first honors and also wanted to know the first State in which a district was organized. The following letter may help to clarify the situation for others who may be puzzled.--Ed.)

"The first soil conservation districts law was approved by the Governor of Arkansas on March 3, 1937. This law became effective, in the absence of an emergency declaration, according to the law of the State, which is 90 days after the adjournment of the legislature. Therefore, the law did not become effective until some time in the early summer of 1937.

"The States of North Dakota, New Mexico, Utah, North Carolina, and Georgia all had a soil conservation districts law approved by their respective Governors before March 30, 1937, and each of these laws went into effect immediately, either by a declaration of an emergency in the act itself or by the general laws of the State. Therefore, it would seem that although the districts law in Nevada was approved by the Governor on March 30, 1937 and was in effect immediately upon approval, at least five other laws were already in effect previous to that date. The State of Indiana passed its original law on March 11, 1937, and it became effective upon the proclamation of the Governor. We have been unable to learn the date of that proclamation.

"Proceedings looking towards the organization of the Brown Creek Soil Conservation District in North Carolina were started immediately after the North Carolina law became effective on March 22, 1937. However, the certificate of due organization was issued to the Brown Creek District on August 4, 1937. This is the first soil conservation district which became a legal entity in the United States pursuant to the enactment of State legislation for that purpose. However, although the Brown Creek Soil Conservation District in North Carolina was the first to become a legal entity, the Coosa River Soil Conservation District in Georgia was the first to secure the approval of its program and work plan and entered into a memorandum of understanding with the Department of Agriculture on January 6, 1938. The Brown Creek District entered into its memorandum of understanding with the Department on January 12, 1938."

A USEFUL VISITOR

Under the heading "A Useful Visitor," the Columbia, S. C., newspaper, "The State," heralded the Chief's recent visit to Clemson College with an editorial of praise. Says "The State," in part:

"An extraordinarily useful man is visiting Clemson College today. His worth to South Carolina and to the United States cannot be measured accurately, but it is great, and cumulative.... Because of Mr. Bennett and his associates, many streams are less muddy than they were, many hill-sides are growing trees instead of erosion-inviting crops, the furrows in many fields are run according to surface contours, many formerly useless "bottoms" are good pastures, many acres of little value have become acres of much value, many farmers who had observed with resigned dismay the steady deterioration of their fields, now regard with enthusiasm the steady appreciation of those same fields."

EXECUTIVE ORDER AMENDS RAMSPECK ACT PROVISION

President Roosevelt has signed an Executive Order extending the classified civil service status to "the incumbent of any position (other than a temporary position) on June 30, 1941, and on July 1, 1941, which is in the classified civil service on the date of this order, who is not otherwise eligible for a competitive classified civil service status," thus covering appointments from the emergency replacement list.

The Order authorizes the transfer, promotion, or assignment of employees in the so-called Ramspeck agencies to any other civil service agency without loss of the classified status, thus amending, in effect, the Executive Order of April 23, 1941. The Civil Service Commission reported the Order affects 182,486 positions eligible for inclusion in civil service, as of January 1942, under the terms of the Ramspeck Act.

Detailed instructions on the interpretation of this Order will be issued from the USDA Office of the Director of Personnel.

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Edwin R. Kinnear was recently elected secretary of the United States Section of the American Society of Agricultural Sciences, an organization of agricultural workers in the Americas. E. G. Holt is the president of the Society which now has chapters in Argentina, Columbia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Panama, Puerto Rico, Venezuela, and the United States.

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Farmers will be interested in the calculation of Milo Perkins, Surplus Marketing Administrator, that "if every American had 10 cents worth of food for every meal, it would add two billion dollars to the nation's annual food bill."

FIELD MEMORANDA

913-B Retirement status of employees whose positions are covered into the classified service. (Re deductions for retirement purposes after classification under Ramspeck Act.)

863-A Preparation of reports by 753 Boards of Appeal. (Encloses memorandum from Acting Director of Personnel giving detailed instructions.)

1020 Citizenship requirements and affidavits re membership in subversive organizations. (Affidavits required from every USDA employee irrespective of the funds from which he may be paid.)

978 A Policies and procedures regarding the construction or placing of improvements on Title III lands by permittees. (Paragraph 3 of FM 978 is amended to be effective immediately.)

590 B Postage stamps. (Each stamp custodian shall be responsible to account properly for all stamps which come into his possession and Budget and Finance Division shall be responsible to collect and deposit an amount equivalent to value of any missing stamps.)

914 A WPA-termination due to eighteen months' continuous employment. (Provisions of Section 53, Operating Procedure No. E 9 have been amended to meet requirements of ERA Act, fiscal year 1942.)

1021 Provision of assistance to families in land utilization project areas in relocation and rehabilitation. (Encloses Memorandum of Agreement entered into by SCS, FSA, and FS to establish uniform policies for providing assistance to families in national forest and land utilization project areas.)

BRAZIL'S CUBA STUDIES AMERICAN WILDLIFE

Regrettably enough most of you have not met Brazil's Cuba. That is your profound loss, as those of you who have met him will agree.

Mr. Paula Cuba, Manager of the Experimental Farm, Instituto Agronomico da Campinas, Sao Paula, Brazil, is Brazil's diplomat, ambassador, and good-will specialist in fact if not in name. At least he completely captivated an SCS biologist and a farm planner recently at Spartanburg, S.C. After two days in the field studying soil conservation methods and practices in several districts of that section, he had these two birds eating right out of his hand. They posed for pictures, took pictures, held horses to be photographed, turned plows this way and that, coaxed cows and calves to stand just so, walked out strip rotations, figuratively measured terrace cross-sections, and on hands and knees pointed out the merits of pasture sods. His often expressed "bee-u-tee-ful", in appreciation of a lively horse, husky mule, neat farm house, or unusually attractive field, soon came to be their anthem.

The crowning point came, though, when the three stood by a wild-life border surveying a completely reworked district farm. One explained: "Over there, Mr. Cuba, is the farmer's home and orchard. These two fields represent his cultivated land. To your right is his protected woodland, and there in the distance is his newly improved pasture. Where we are standing, and extending along the woods to the pasture is a "wildlife border". The fifteen foot part in shrubs here next to the woods was developed by removing trees competing with the native shrubs. The resulting dense stand of shrubs will keep trees from seeding again into the field edge and will provide good wildlife food and cover. The adjacent 15 foot part of

(Continued on page 8)

PALESTINE ENACTS LAW FOR SOIL CONSERVATION

Word has been received that Palestine has enacted a Soil Conservation Law which enables the High Commissioner in Council "to make rules for the prevention of flooding and soil erosion and to repair damage already caused by flooding and soil erosion."

Under the Palestine law, the High Commissioner is given considerably more authority than is vested in any person or organization through the operation of districts laws in the United States. The Palestine law specifies that the High Commissioner may "make rules for all or any of the following purposes -

- "(a) providing for the examination of any land, and, if he thinks fit, declaring it to be a special area;
- "(b) prohibiting or regulating the pasture in or passage through a special area, of all domestic animals;
- "(c) prohibiting or regulating the cultivation of land in a special area,
- "(d) prohibiting or regulating the cutting, breaking, burning, or removal of any vegetation, whether planted or of natural growth, in a special area,
- "(e) providing for the carrying out of any work in a special area and the maintenance of any work so carried out."

The law also provides that no compensation shall be payable by the Government for any action taken in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance and any rules made thereunder.

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State Coordinator Linwood L. Lee has been reappointed by the Governor of New Jersey as a member of the New Jersey Defense Council for the coming fiscal year.

PALOUSE REGION ADOPTS CONSERVATION PRACTICES

Results from soil conservation practices in the Palouse (Washington) wheat country are very apparent even though the districts have been in operation only about a year, according to J. S. Barnes who recently returned from a trip through Region 9. He reports that farmers who had questioned the cost of putting into effect a good soil conservation plan are finding that the effort is paying good dividends.

"In general," says Mr. Barnes, "it is more trouble and more work to manage these farm lands where wheat continues to be the major crop. However, the advantages include increased yields, surer income, and insurance against loss of capital asset -- the soil. The extent to which farmers are adopting these measures indicates their increasing appreciation of the need for soil conservation.

"Increased attention is being given to livestock production to utilize the forage being produced, and it appears as if this region would ultimately develop a sound and permanent wheat-livestock agriculture."

REPORT ON STRIKES

In some localities it is being said that labor trouble in this country has quieted down since Russia became an ally of Great Britain in resisting the Nazis. The implication in statements of this kind is obvious -- they insinuate a link between the Soviet Republic and labor difficulties in this country.

The fact of the matter is that when the Germans invaded Russia in June, there were four or five important defense strikes on in this country, involving about 5,000 men. During July strikes in defense industries dropped to one or two, involving 3,000 to 4,000 men. At the present time there are eight important defense strikes involving 23,000 to 24,000 men.

CHIEF WILL ATTEND WESTERN CONFERENCE

The Chief is spending a week in Region 7, after which he will join other USDA officials at Grand Coulee Dam, Washington, for a joint conference between the Departments of Agriculture and Interior on problems pertaining to irrigated lands. The officials of the two Departments will discuss land settlement, crop programs, land use practices, and other matters in connection with lands which are being rehabilitated through irrigation for agricultural use.

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The "sandwich board" idea has been applied to CCC trucks in Region 7 and serves to call attention to the region's ten-point soil conservation program. The ten practices emphasized are: crop rotations, contour farming, strip cropping, terracing, cover crops, pasture improvement, fire prevention in grassland and timber, retirement of badly eroded land, gully control, and farm reservoirs.

BRAZIL'S CUBA

(Continued from page 7)

Lespedeza sericea next to the field here serves as a turn-row for farm machinery, controls row-end water -- see how the contour cotton rows come to its edge and discharge into it? --, keeps shrubs in their place, and provides emergency food and good cover. Not only that, it makes waste food in the field more readily available to wildlife."

Cuba turned: "You know," he said, "I know about terraces. I know about meadow outlets and strip rotations and contour farming. I have even grown kudzu and Lespedeza sericea on my experimental farm. But, you know, I never thought about wildlife borders. All around my farm is tall bamboo and there, just like was here, is a wide strip of sapped, shaded, and eroding land which I can't use for my tests. But I never thought of wildlife borders. I believe you have started something."

PRINTERS' INK

"Tillage Practices" a mimeographed pamphlet prepared by Region 9, has some very interesting information about soil and moisture saving in relation to soil conservation farming programs on the Pacific northwest wheat lands. Copies are available upon request through the regular channels.

"Reforestation of Sandblows in Northern Vermont" by L. Stanford Altpeter, assistant forester at Randolph, Vermont, in the August *Journal of Forestry*

"The Private Land Forestry Problem in the Southwest" by J. A. Libby, forester at Albuquerque, New Mexico, in the July *Journal of Forestry*.

The published report of the proceedings of the 42nd annual convention of the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, held in Atlanta, Ga., February 5-7, 1941, contains abstracts of several papers which were presented by representatives of SCS.

"Presentation of Results of Critical Experiments" by A. E. Brandt, chief of the Washington Conservation Experiment Stations Division, in the August *Agricultural Engineering*.

"Controlled Drainage in the Northern Everglades of Florida" by B. S. Clayton, associate drainage engineer, and L. A. Jones, chief of the Washington Farm Drainage Division, in the August *Agricultural Engineering*.

NEW IDEAS FOR DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

"Heavy cotton cloth is being treated with soybean material to make plastic helmets. Of course, these plastic helmets won't turn a bullet in like a metal helmet." - USDA Farm Flash.

Still no safety from the publicity barrage.

PROJECT MONOGRAPHS

The following project monographs have recently been sent to the library and are available for loan

Region 3

Ind. 2 Blountsville project, New Castle, Ind.

Mich. 1 Five years of soil and water conservation in the southwestern Michigan fruit area, 1936-1940, Benton Harbor, Mich.

Tenn. 1 Forked deer river project, Humboldt, Tenn.

Region 5

Iowa 1 West Tarkio creek project, Sherandoah, Ia.

Mo. 3 Fulton demonstration project, Fulton, Mo.

Wis. 1 Coon Creek project, Coon Valley, Wis.

Wis. 2 Fennimore creek project, Fennimore, Wis.

Region 6

Kan. 1 Limestone creek project, Mankato, Kan.

Kan. 4 Southwest Kansas area, Liberal, Kan.

Tex. 3 Dalhart project, Dalhart, Tex.

OFF THE PRESS

"Soil Conservation Districts in Action on the Land" by Glenn K. Rule. Miscellaneous Publication No. 448.

"Surface Condition of Soil and Time of Application as Related to Intake of Water" by F. L. Duley and L. L. Kelly. Circular No. 608.

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Project Manager Alton Best at Rockville, Conn., thinks he may have established a record when he showed the motion picture, "A Heritage We Guard," 72 times in his area to a total of 11,390 persons within a period of 3 months.

THIS IS A MESSAGE FROM THE UNITED STATES TREASURY

The farmer can do many things to help in National Defense. Among other things, America is counting upon him to produce the food needed for healthier families here as well as for our friends abroad who need our aid. He can take part in the civilian defense work of his county. He and his wife and children can buy Defense Savings Bonds and Stamps.

Here are some facts the farmer should know about Defense Bonds and Defense Stamps —

1. THEY ARE SAFE They are direct obligations of the United States Government, and the full faith and credit of the United States Government is pledged for payment of both principal and interest

2. YOU CAN'T LOSE A CENT by buying Defense Bonds or Stamps The United States Government guarantees that you will get back every penny you invest, plus interest on the bonds, depending on how long you hold them.

3. THE BONDS BEAR INTEREST A Bond costing you \$18.75 and held for 10 years can be cashed in for \$25 That is interest at the rate of 2 9 percent, compounded twice a year.

4. THE STAMPS DO NOT BEAR INTEREST. but as soon as they are exchanged for a bond, your investment will start to bear interest.

5. YOU CAN BUY STAMPS FOR A DIME, A QUARTER, A HALF-DOLLAR, A DOLLAR, OR FIVE DOLLARS

6. BUYING A BOND IS THE SIMPLEST WAY TO SAVE MONEY.

7. YOU CAN BUY BONDS FOR \$18.75, \$37.50, \$75, \$375, OR \$750. If you hold them for 10 years, you can cash them in for \$25, \$50, \$100, \$500, or \$1000, respectively.

8. YOU CAN GET BONDS AND STAMPS AT BANKS, POST OFFICES, SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, and also at the offices of many production credit associations, farmers' cooperative buying and selling associations, and at other convenient places in your neighborhood.

9. YOU CAN BUY STAMPS, BUT NOT BONDS, FROM RURAL MAIL CARRIERS.

10. BUYING A BOND IS THE QUICKEST WAY TO SERVE YOUR COUNTRY.

11. BUYING A BOND HELPS BUILD A RESERVE AGAINST THE UNCERTAINTIES OF THE FUTURE

12. BUYING A BOND HELPS PAY FOR FOOD, GUNS, TANKS, AIRPLANES -- AND ALL THE OTHER THINGS WE NEED FOR THE DEFENSE OF OUR COUNTRY AND IT HELPS PAY OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, TOO.